THE JUNE MAGAZINES. THE GALAXY AND SCRIBNER-ENGLISH REPUB-

LICANS-STUDY OF MODERN LANGUAGES-MR. LOWELL'S PROSE. The Galaxy for June twinkles in an unusually expansive fashion. Its brilliancy, however, is not the sort that dazzles-it is the gentle and piquant raamiable rays about those vigorous young persons, the Euglish Republicans. His picture of Dilke is one which hardly suggests to the American mind the typical Reformer. He is not a man dry, heavy, dreary, monotonous, prosaic. In his twenty-eight years he has contrived to get rid of all the levity, aper and drying sand. Popples are nothing to his in that cool, calm courage which no attack can daunt or ent, and with little regard to time, reason, or the

Radicals in the House of Commons and the Radicals in

and asserts that the effect of the enfranchisement of the sex has been in all beneficial. Harmony and gallantry attend the fateful polls, justice and honesty the councils of the court—in short, the atmosphere of Wyoming is a

which does away with either the study of the ancient or

manners, and natures, their beleved dinners, and their ervants, the red noses of their matrons and the golden earls of their maidens, he shows vivaciously in brack and white. The impressive personality of the typical Briton strikes him vigorously:

Briton strikes him vigorously:

"The Englishman never dies of nostalgia. He creates another England wherever he goes. Obstacles that would discourage a Latin melto him to the combat. His individuality is so great, he absorbs other nationalities like a sponge. He imposes himself on others, who may struggie for a time against his domination, but they finally succumb. He does not rest content in the enjoyment of his own civiliration, but must thrust it down the throats of his neighbors. His food, raiment, language, mode of deing, according to him, are superior to all others, and should be universally adopted. If he were left on an island with a dozen other nationalities, the probabilities are that in a dozen years the language would be English, the meat roast beef, the drink mait liquor. Give him time, and he will turn an Arab into an Englishman, and a desert into a garden of plenty; out of marreby he will build a solid government and train a wiid people to methodic work. He will not be put down; he will not be a foreigner in strange lands."

An article on "Brahmins and Swells" eleverly laments the existence of the gulf in American society between

the existence of the gulf in American society between the men of ideas and the men of money, and, describing the conditions which keep them apart, invokes the brilliant, genial, social atmosphere which their fusion would give. Its author suggests the Indicrous experiment of fighting fire with fire, and organizing a general insurrection of the cultivated and clever men-the Brahmins—whom he accuses of baving weakly yielded to snubs from the "swells" for the sake of the beauty and luxury accompanying them.

luxury accompanying them.

"Ridiculous as it might sound to the easy self-assurance of collective millionairedom, it is probable that a consequent and persistent agreement on the part of the Brahmins, poor or rich, to cut all the snobs, rich or poor would bring about a social conversion whose consequences it is forbidden be even conjecture. A strike among the elever men would be more disastrous in the world of damers, receptions, and 'germans,' than a Pennsylvania miners' union or a Parisian gree de cochers. The socially inferior party might, we are convinced, starve out their so-disast superiors by the simple but exhaustive method of withdrawing all the bridge in circulation, and the elever fellow who could organize a 'corner' in conversation might be the Fick and Vanderbilt of the parisor or the baudoir."

Mr. W. C. Wilkinson continues to Scribner his strictures

Mr. W. C. Wilkinson continues to Scribner his strictures upon Mr. Lowell's prose, measuring forth sunshine and frost in ingenious combination. Nothing is so high, he declares, nothing so large, so deep, so strange, so subtle, so near and so far, but once propose it to that "keen, scraphic flame" of intelligence, and it will instantly yield its ultimate secret up to the importunate and imgoerious guest. Lowell's gift of language, too, is adequate to all the hard demands for expression that thus arise. This is a happy point (for Mr. Lowell) to stop at, but alas! his critic goes on to complain that there is no reastable need incorporated into his mental constit. Then to seek a ground of unity or of harmony for , We various imimpression, and that he is able to give it's smitable language; to adjust it with another previous uspression is no part of his concern. Neither owns any right that can exclude the other. And thereafter Mr. 1 Wilkinson proceeds to cite at the bar of criticism various \* instances of Lowell's inconsistency, which, whatever tise they may do, prove the author of "Among my Book "" to be that strange anomaly, a painfully generous critic.—W.

J. Stillman contributes a sketch of Ford Wadox
Brown, the English art reformer, who, of all the n wn of the later time to whose strength and persistence En thish art owes its development, stands first in order of time, as of efficiency. Mr. Stillman does not credit him with the imagination of Rossetti, the executive power of Mi. lais, or the realism of Holman Hunt, yet asserts that no painter in the new movement has so large a combination of powers as he and that none in Eugland has impressed on his work so strong, and robust an individuality, or such manly and simple dramatic centiment. If Rossetti was the imagination of the pre-Raphaelite movement, Brown was its logic and its

wholly reported at the time, and as various complaints have reached THE TRIBUNE concerning the omission of that part of it devoted to the relations of the Count ing-room to the Editorial Department, its substance is herewith presented. Mr. Reid believed that in the better journalism to which we are tending we shall approach

Elizabeth Akers Allen is touching as it is graceful and

Harpers, this season, is a new novel by Charles Reade. It will begin in August, and is said by its author to be wholly free from those qualities which distigure in many eves his later works. The Harpers will also soon begin

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# THE MONEY MARKET.

2,500 Ohio & Miss.

SALES FROM 124 TO 1 O'CLOCK P.

Hariem Rail-R. 125 R. 50 200. 59

SATURDAY, May 11-P. M. The week just closing has witnessed a general trade moderate in extent, although in some departments an improvement has been noticed in the purchases of the smaller class of merchants in the interior. The discussion of the Tariff question in Congress, and the fluctuations in the gold market, have had a tendency to unsettle matters somewhat, but the sudden advent of warm weather, in that it has been productive of increased orders, has caused a more cheerful feeling among the business classes. The prolongation of the Alabama dispute, and the certainty that a full Conference will not be had at Geneva, have been the causes of depressing securities in London, or at least of giving them a feverish and unsettled tone, while at the same time advancing gold here from 1132 to 1142, simultaneously producing a shaky and nervous feeling in the leading speculatives dealt in at the Stock Exchange. The extraordinary bull speculation witnessed of late in the railway shares has been based on well-founded expectations that the discordant element now existing between England and the United States would be removed, and that Europe nid in the immediate future furnish a field for the marketing of immense amounts of American securities. Germany hitherto has been the principal absorbent of our bonds and stocks, but since the close of the France German war, German bankers and capitalists have been so taken up in local financial in-stitutions that they have not invested to any great extent in American securities. The bone of contention growing out of the demand of our Government for indirect damages has checked negotiations of bonds, and leads to the evident conclusion that specie to a large amount will be required to bridge over the apparent balance of trade against us. Hence the steady but sure advance in gold, though the extent of the future rise must be left to conjecture. The money market during the week has worked easily, 7 per cent now being the generally accepted rate on call among the brokers, though the leading bond houses , were offered large balances at lower rates. A feature of the market has been the overburdened condition of the banks, which are now passing through the periodical redundancy of national bank notes. Such is the abundance of this class of currency that the banks are glad to get rid of it by lending it without interest for a fortnight or so, or allowing a dis-count of an eighth per cent to parties who will buy the notes. The Treasury movement of the week of this fast accumulating drug. Government bonds, during the week, have not been notably active, and though the older issues close at about the highest prices reached, yet some of the newer descriptions were barely ustained. As explanatory of the large and unusual offerings to the Treasury on Wednesday, in view of the scant supply of bonds on the market, we may state that they represented the holdings of investors who chose to avail themselves of the advance, to change their investments to some other for

of securities. State bonds continue neglected.

the trouble concerning the Alabama matter, and some of the leading speculatives have fluctuated widely and sent a tottering appearance. Eric was given a new lease of life by a London report that the Commandant of the Scott Guard was about to take our Lady Eric under his sheltering embrace. The uncertainty of the ultimate fate of the Reduction bill was applied to impact the bill was sufficient to impart life and fever to Pacific specially conspicuous. The extraordinary changes are given in our usual weekly comparative table, which we have to report a strong tone to the market, notwithstanding the fact that our across the water stubbornly refuse to submit the claims for indirect damages to the arbitration provisions of the Washington Treaty. The market at the start was steady, but quickly became strong, as steam was let into the speculative engine by turning on the Ohio and Mississippi throttle valve. In this specialty lively time in the future if themovement to-day may be accepted as a criterion. Some prominent short operators lated the upward turn. The Pacific Mail speculation duction bill by the Governor. C., C. and I. C. became active late in the day, and sold up to 371. The larger Pacific. St. Louis and Iron Mountain sold at par; Panama, 1152; New-Jersey Southern, 125, and Illinois Central, 1364. We note a sale of Manhattan Gas at 211. The miscellaneous and express shares were quiet and steady. The following were the opening, highest, low-

est, and closing prices of stocks made to-day: Vabash
North-Western
North-Western Preferred
tock Island
Milmanace & St. Bul
Milmanace & St. Paul Preferred.

gold, made during the week, as well as the closing prices of each at the dates undermentioned :

Before the formal opening of business gold sold at 1141. sistant Treasurer redeemed in called bonds, \$344,000, a currency balances, \$2,504,290. The following were the quotatious:

| 1098...|14| | 11:30...|14| | 1:90...|14| | 2:30...|14| | 10:30...|14| | 12:90...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 2:00...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 2:00...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 2:00...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| | 1:30...|14| 
 Gold receipts
 \$619,703 16 Currency parametes
 \$472,705 60

 Gold payments
 571,929 97 Currency balance
 5,700,310 34

 Gold balance
 62,972,307 06 (Customs
 348,090 00

 Currency receipts
 5,53,901 10
 300,000

The foreign exchange market during the week has

manifested increased firmness for short bills, owing to the hardening of rates for money in London, and figures have been maintained at specie shipping point without interruption. This point having been reached puts an end to any material advance in short bills beyond present quotations. The higher rate of discount at the bank in London, therefore, has resulted in weakening rates of 60 days bills rather than strengthening quota tions of short sight. Prices for 60 days ruled at from 100½ to 100½, while sight has been 110½ ₹110≨. Some amount of continental exchange has been made during the week and fluctuations in the Eric shares have admitted of so export of this security. In considering the large balance of imports accumulating against us, to be settled by an export of produce or coin, we may find some relief in the product of the new silver mining interests, in the development of which British capital has been liberally poured during the last six months. Well-informed judges have estimated the accumulation of ore at the various mines during the Winter, under the interruptions of railroad communications, as exceeding \$10,000,000, to be shipped abroad during the ensuing 90 days. Add to this sum the balance of our cotton crop, and the large amount of railway and other mortgages, which were negotiated abroad prior to the interruption occasioned by the renewed dispute over the Alabama claims, and the aggregate of exchange to come upon the market seems to approach, more nearly during the next three months. It is perhaps to e erations like these that the difference of one-half per cent existing between rates now and this time last year

is to be attributed. The closing quotations are as follows: | State | Stat

The money market has worked easily at 5 and 6 per cent on demand to the Government dealers, and at 6 and 7 among the stock houses. Prime commercial accept-ances were on the basis of 73 to 9 per cent, and considererable offerings of grain and provision paper are re-ported. The bank statement was rather more favorable, showing a gain to the banks of \$194,025 in net reserve. The loans were freely expanded, the legal tenders run ning lower. The specie line was increased, the coin movement of the week covering the Treasury sale of \$2,000,000, the disbursement of \$2,503,000 on account of interest overdue, and \$1,733,000 in redemption of called bends, the customs duties amounting to \$2,846,513, and the shipments \$4,063,885. The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks at the dates under

entioned: Mar 4. Mar 11. Differences, 15 (200.24),000 \$275,000,000 \$100, \$4717,100 \$39,000 \$100, \$4717,100 \$100,000 \$100, \$4777,100 \$100,000 \$100, \$4777,100 \$100,000 \$100, \$4777,100 \$100,000 \$100, \$4777,100 \$100,000 \$100, \$4777,100 \$100,000 \$100, \$4777,100 \$100,000 \$100, \$4777,100 \$100,000 \$100, \$4777,100 \$100,000 \$100, \$4777,100 \$100,000 \$100 The following shows the relation between the total 

Total Habilities. \$779,446,500 \$244,901,700 Igc. \$0.530 508

There were no new features in the Government band market to-day, on the contrary the bus ceedingly small. There is a strong tone to the market however, and closing sales were on the basis of 1157 2116 for 1867s—these issues having sold as high as 116. Fisk & Hatch report as follows at 4 p. m. Southern State bonds were steady on Tennessees at 681; strong on Missouris at 36, and weak, and 1@15 per cent lower on new South Carolinas, July coupous, at 361;

And the following for city-bank stocks:

Grants, 802; Incomes, 874; First New-Jersey Central new, 105; First Milwaukee and St. Paul 8 per cents, 1075; First C, and I.C., 891, and Boston, Hartford and Eric Firsts, 45. The following are the bids:

Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs

were \$70,556; same time last year, \$48,250; increase Pennsylvania 64 sold at 167; Philadelphia and Erie Exilrond, 28; Reading Railroad, 58; and Pennsylvania

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending May 7, and since the beginning of the year:

1870. 1871. 1872. eck. \$3,40-905 \$3,840.903 \$4,322,712 y resorted.... \$7,760,996 \$1,239,444 72,938,423 The following shows the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise at the port of New-York for the reck ending May 10, and since the beginning of the year: Total for the work..... \$6.2/2,293 \$7.546,227 \$7.425,336 

The following are the dry goods imports included in the above for the same period: For the week. 1870. 1871. atered at the port. . . . \$1 431 436 \$2.461,331 brown on market. . . . 1,738,737 2,333,447

Entered at the port....\$1.431.727 2,335,647 2, were as follows :

ports of specie from the port of New-York to foreign ports for 21 years, for the week ending May 11, and for the corresponding period in the undergoted years: \$14,803,867 (1985) \$\frac{4}{5},217,602 (1885)\$\$
\$51,403,605 (1984) \$9,160 277 (1955)\$\$
\$4,809,705 (1981) \$12,864,201 (1965)\$\$
\$1,340,967 (1982) \$7,44,374 (1885)\$\$
\$1,340,967 (1982) \$7,44,374 (1885)\$\$
\$1,340,967 (1982) \$7,44,374 (1885)\$\$
\$1,11,11,120 (1985) \$3,041,501 (1985)\$\$
\$1,17,465 (1988) \$7,261,663 (1882)\$\$

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#### THE MARKETS.

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rn Railway Company for the first week in May, 1872,

us and a late Autumn we may

Hey, and \$1.40 m \$1.20 for Cover. Strawn from and in limited comond at \$1.10 m \$1.20 for Long laye, the \$2.5 for Short do. and the \$1.20 for Long laye, the \$2.5 for Short do. and the \$1.20 for Long laye, the \$2.5 for Short do. and the \$1.20 for Long layer, the \$1.20 for Long layer and \$1.20 for

Price 97] and accrued interest, in currency, from February 15, 1872.

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